



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/695,753

10/30/2003

Yang Hoon Kim

HI-0182

6170

34610

7590

10/06/2006

FLESHNER & KIM, LLP

P.O. BOX 221200

CHANTILLY, VA 20153

EXAMINER

MOON, SEOKYUN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2629

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/695,753	Applicant(s) KIM, YANG HOON	
	Examiner Seokyun Moon	Art Unit 2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 10, 11, 16, and 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Furthermore, although the aspect of the invention disclosed in the claims may be distinct and different from Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (herein after referred to as "AAPA"), the aspect of the invention is not adequately disclosed in the claims and thus there is nothing in the claims precluding the Examiner from interpreting the claim limitations to be met by the AAPA.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

3. **Claims 1-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by AAPA.

As to **claim 1**, AAPA [Appl. fig. 4] teaches a method for adjusting a brightness level of a display used in a portable computer system [Appl. pg 6 par. (21)], the method comprising separately providing brightness control information for a plurality of brightness levels for each of at least two power mode types [pg 7 par. (28)].

AAPA discloses a method of storing each one of brightness control information in a first power mode for an adjusted one of the levels and brightness control information in a second power mode for an adjusted one of the levels at a different time. Since the two storing

processes occur at a different timing, the two processes have no effect on each other and thus the two storing processes are independent with each other.

AAPA teaches the method to comprise confirming a type of power mode currently being used out of the first and second power mode types [pg 8 par. (31) lines 1-5]; and controlling the brightness level of the display based on the brightness control information independently stored for the confirmed power mode [pg 8 par. (32)].

As to **claim 2**, AAPA teaches the method comprising adjusting the brightness level of a LCD using an input device, wherein the type of power mode currently being used includes at least one of an AC adaptor mode and a supplementary battery mode [pg 8 par. (31) lines 1-5].

As to **claim 3**, AAPA teaches that the type of power mode currently being used includes at least one of an AC adaptor mode and a supplementary battery mode when power of the portable computer system is switched to a power on mode from a power off mode [pg 9 par. (33)].

As to **claim 4**, AAPA teaches that when the power mode type currently being used in the portable computer system is changed to a different power mode type, the changed power mode type includes at least one of an AC adaptor mode and a supplementary battery mode [pg 9 par. (34)].

As to **claim 5**, AAPA [fig. 4] teaches that when a power supply being confirmed is a supplementary battery, the brightness level of the display is adjusted by using an index information corresponding to the brightness levels in a battery power mode [pg 8 par. (31)].

As to **claim 6**, AAPA [fig. 4] teaches that when a power supply being confirmed is an AC adaptor, the brightness level of the display is adjusted by using an index information corresponding to the brightness levels in an AC adaptor power mode [pg 8 par. (31)].

As to **claim 7**, AAPA teaches the index information corresponding to the brightness levels in the AC adaptor power mode and the index information corresponding to the brightness levels in the battery power mode are independent and respectively stored in a storage device [fig. 4].

As to **claim 8**, AAPA teaches that the index information corresponding to the brightness levels in the AC adaptor power mode and the index information corresponding to the brightness levels in the battery power mode are separately stored in a microcomputer memory of the personal computer system and in a system initialization RAM [pg 7 par. (28) and pg 8 par. (32)].

As to **claim 9**, AAPA teaches that when a power supply being confirmed is an AC adaptor, the brightness level of the display is adjusted by using an index information corresponding to the brightness levels in an AC adaptor power mode [pg 8 par. (31)].

As to **claim 10**, AAPA teaches a method comprising:

independently storing brightness level information for a plurality of power supplies in a computer system [as discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 1];

determining a type of power supply currently being used among the plurality of power supplies in the computer system when a brightness level of a display is adjusted [pg 8 par. (31) lines 1-5];

selecting a brightness level information from the independently stored information, the brightness level information corresponding to the determined power supply type for the adjusted brightness level of the display and reading an index information corresponding to the selected brightness level information [pg 8 par. (32)]; and

driving the adjusted brightness level of the display based on the readout index information, and independently storing the index information according to the type of power supply [pg 8 par. (0032)].

As to **claim 11**, AAPA [fig. 4] teaches that the index information is stored in a memory ("*Micom-ROM(200)*"), and at least one of an index information corresponding to an adjusted brightness level in an AC adaptor power mode and an index information corresponding to an adjusted brightness level in a battery power mode is separately stored in the memory [pg 7 par. (28)].

As to **claim 12**, AAPA teaches the method comprising changing from a first power supply being an AC adaptor to a second power supply being a battery, wherein the driving the adjusted brightness level of the display comprises referring to an index information in a battery power mode, and wherein the index information is separately stored in a memory [pg 9 par. (35)].

As to **claim 13**, AAPA teaches the method comprising changing from the battery to the AC adaptor, wherein the driving the adjusted brightness level of the display comprises referring to an index information in an AC adaptor power mode, and wherein the index information is separately stored in the memory [pg 9 par. (34)].

As to **claim 14**, AAPA teaches the method comprising turning on power of the computer system after the power was turned off, wherein the driving the adjusted brightness level of the display comprises confirming the type of power supply currently being used, and reading out a memory an index information in an AC adaptor power mode or in a battery mode [pg 8 par. (32) and pg 9 par. (33)].

As to **claim 15**, AAPA teaches the brightness level of the display being adjusted automatically, periodically, or using an input device by a user [pg 8 par. (31) lines 1-5].

As to **claim 16**, AAPA teaches a method of adjusting a brightness level of a display, the method comprising:

independently storing index information corresponding a brightness level of the display in at least two different power mode [as discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 1]; and adjusting a brightness of the display using information on a current power mode being used and the stored index information for the brightness level of the current power mode when the power mode is changed [pg 8 par. (32) and pg 9 par. (33)].

As to **claim 17**, AAPA discloses a method of storing each one of brightness control information in a first power mode and brightness control information in a second power mode at a different time. Since the two storing processes occur at a different timing, the two processes cannot be occur simultaneously and thus the processes occur separately.

Therefore, AAPA teaches that the independent storing comprises designating and separately storing brightness information in a plurality of brightness levels for each of the two different power modes.

As to **claim 18**, AAPA teaches the method comprising adjusting the brightness level of a LCD using an input device, wherein the type of power mode currently being used includes at least one of an AC adaptor mode and a supplementary battery mode [pg 8 par. (31) lines 1-5].

As to **claim 19**, AAPA [fig. 4] teaches that a brightness level in the AC adaptor mode is set different than a brightness level in the supplementary battery mode.

As to **claim 20**, AAPA [pg 7 par. (27)] teaches an apparatus that controls an inverter pulse width modulation frequency of a liquid crystal display in a portable computer, comprising:

a first storage device ("*ROM 200*") [fig. 4] configured to separately provide LCD brightness level information for a plurality of brightness levels for each of at least two power mode types [pg 7 par. (28)];

a second storage device ("*RAM 180*") configured to independently store brightness level information in a first power mode for an adjusted one of the levels and in a second power mode

for an adjusted one of the levels [pg 8 par. (32)] [as discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 1];

an inverter ("*inverter 33*") [fig. 3] configured to supply a voltage to the LCD [pg 7 par. (27) lines 3-4]; and

control means ("*micom 20*") for controlling a PWM frequency of the inverter to achieve a designated brightness level based on the LCD brightness level information independently stored in the second storage device for the current power supply mode [pg 7 par. (27) lines 5-8].

As to **claim 21**, AAPA [fig. 4] teaches the LCD brightness level information including index information [pg 7 par. (28)].

As to **claim 22**, AAPA [fig. 4] teaches the first ("*ROM 200*") and second storage devices ("*RAM 180*") being different memories.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Seokyun Moon whose telephone number is (571) 272-5552. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri (8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amr Awad can be reached on (571) 272-7764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

September 29, 2006

S.M.

AMR A. AWAD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
Amr A. Awad